

THE BYSTANDER



Some Political Ethics.
A Tax-Eater's Job.
Cohen is the Man.
A Furry Musical Ear.

Fellow Citizens: Are you going to bolt your ticket in one piece, yellow dog fashion, or are you going to cut it up, choosing the nice bits and leaving the burst parts and the bone for Towser?

It is the question of the day, and it will be settled according to the views you hold about political duty. If you believe success of a party to be the true end of voting, then you will take the ticket as it comes to you. On the other hand, if you believe that a party is but a means to an end, and that end good government, you will sift all the candidates you are privileged to vote for and select those who, by character and reputation, assure you that they will do right. That is precisely the selection you would make if you were voting for directors in a corporation in which your savings were invested. I leave it to you if it is not wise to carry this method into our local politics. Why not consider the county as a big corporate body? You, as a citizen, paying assessments and getting dividends in streets, police, law enforcement, fire protection and the like, ought to demand the best possible service for your money. You are wronging yourself if you do not. As a corporate stockholder, say, of a bank, you would resent the course of any fellow stockholders who tried to compel you, out of alleged loyalty to the concern, to keep recreant officials in authority there. If you knew that those officials were incompetent or wasteful or dishonest, you would work tooth and nail to get rid of them and put honest men in their places even if you had to go outside the corporation to get them. Is it unfair, or incendiary, or sour-spirited, to ask you to give yourself and others the same protection in politics? What is there in your party name that should win your assent to any scheme to put grafters, bummers, ne'er-do-wells and job-chasers in charge of the administration of your public concerns? What is there in any party name that should lead you to oppose a competent and worthy public man who asks your suffrages? To my mind the worst service a man can do his party is to make it responsible for bad government. That sort of thing turns a party into a public enemy and ends its usefulness. Who could overcome a party that always presents a clean ticket? Who could not overcome one that always shows up with an unclean one?

If you give Cathcart time enough, he will deny that there ever was a Will case.

Does the average voter realize that the County Attorney's office affords a good, fat job to its incumbent? The salary of the office is \$200 a month; the County Attorney is furnished with a handsome suite of offices, rent free, and this may be easily figured at \$50 a month; his lights, telephone, postage, stationery and messenger service are also supplied by the county, and will easily figure up \$25 a month; then there is a stenographer, paid \$100 a month by the taxpayers; also a clerk at \$100 a month, paid by the county. This figures up a total of \$475 per month, which is about \$200 per month more than is paid the Attorney-General of the average State. In the foregoing we have not taken into account the "criminologist," who receives \$100 for doing what has always seemed to be a profound secret, besides a couple of interpreters, who are paid \$100 and \$60, respectively. Consider, too, that, besides this large staff, who practically have nothing to do, or who do practically nothing, the County Attorney is furnished by the county with a police court deputy, who receives \$175 a month, and a circuit court deputy, who is paid \$185 per month.

I know of some mighty good lawyers who would take a contract to duplicate all of the work done by the County Attorney and every blessed member of his large and highly paid staff during the past two years, for, say, \$4000. Out of that sum they could pay office expenses, and after squaring up with the tailor have a bunch of money left. As it is now, the County Attorney's office is costing the taxpayers about \$8000 per annum.

As illustrating the waste of public money in that office, take the case of the stenographer. While working for Cathcart, before he became County Attorney, her salary was \$25 a month. The moment she began working for the county she was paid \$70 a month, and within the past six months her salary was, at Cathcart's request, raised to \$100 per month. For this large salary she does practically nothing for the county. All of the indictments are drawn in the Attorney-General's office, with few exceptions the complaints used in the police court are prepared either by private counsel employed to prosecute or by the police department. The few briefs and opinions typewritten in Cathcart's office, in which the public are concerned, during his twenty-one months in office, would not, if paid for at the stiff rates charged by expert private stenographers, amount to more than \$250.

When Link counts the votes, he will think that another earthquake has been along to empty the Democratic wigwam.

Joe Cohen is a candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, and is around giving the voters the glad hand. Cohen has been here for twelve years and knows the needs of the community. While taking a somewhat liberal view of many of the disputed questions of the day, he has generally been on the right side of every question vital to the best interests of the community. Being a business man himself, the conservative voter has nothing to fear at his hands and may well support him.

I take it for granted that Cohen will, if elected, try to do some pruning of the law regarding theatrical licenses. The need of an amendment to this law, and Cohen's familiarity with the subject, furnishes a sufficient excuse for his candidacy. It is an ignorant and a narrow view to put art and artichokes on the same plane. Art fills the imagination and artichokes fill the stomach. Lord Bacon contributed immensely to the material advancement of man, but Shakespeare conferred perennial happiness upon man. Lord Clive gave to the British Empire India, but Sir Walter Scott gave to civilized man perpetual delight. Sir Robert Peel purveyed enormously to the prosperity of the British people, but Charles Dickens made all the world akin.

I once heard a distinguished statesman say that "the stage does its equal part with the church, the college and the press to advance civilization. It expands the mind and makes more benevolent the heart. Garrick was as great as Pitt; Keen was greater than Brougham; Mrs. Siddons and Ellen Terry are among the richest sheafs of civilization's golden harvest; Edwin Booth, the McCullochs, Richard Mansfield and Henry Irving were noblemen of art."

Let a part of the burden that necessity puts on the mind and the soul be lifted, and an effectual way to accomplish that is to fairly encourage the theater. Hooray for Cohen!

The discussion of principles by papers that never had any is becoming almost breathless.

I only learned recently that Chairman Charley Hustace of the Board of Supervisors is the official musical critic of the Board, and that he gives orders now and then to Kapellmeister Berger of the Hawaiian band as to the class of music to be played in the public parks. Charley, they say, is not up in classical music, and, probably wouldn't know whether "Buffalo Gals" is a selection from La Bohème, or vice versa. Charley stood up Captain Berger one day and laid the law down about music and what should be played.

"You want to give the public popular music, music that will make the boys whistle the tunes afterward and all the time; that's the way to make the band

popular." And just then a well-known young bank clerk passed by whistling. Charley took his cue at once. "There," he said, suddenly wheeling and pointing to the clerk, "that's the kind of music you want to play—something popular."

"Hein?" inquired the kapellmeister. "Say, do you know what that young feller is whistling, yes?" Charley shook his head negatively. "Well, he is whistling a selection from Tannhäuser, Tannhäuser, der grösste musikalische eifer komponiert, yes, no?"

Small Talks

WILL COOPER—The Promotion Committee's kono mantelpiece, designed especially for Mark Twain's home, will be shipped away in the American-Hawaiian freighter Columbian. It goes to New York and Danbury via Tehuantepec.

H. M. AYRES—The use of the words "County of Oahu" in candidates' cards published in the newspapers is wrong. The City and County of Honolulu became the successor of the County of Oahu on the passing of the municipal act.

FRANK THOMPSON—No; I do not believe that the Reach All-Star team would do the sport any good by playing here. They naturally put up a class of ball above our local average, and the result is that the fans go out to see them and then act like the people who live on the memory of the time they went to the opera and heard Melba sing.

LAND COMMISSIONER PRATT—There is a woful lack of knowledge of our local land laws, as well as of the mainland land acts. Many people who try to convince you that such and such is the case under mainland laws are nine times out of ten incorrect. The requirements for taking up land in the States under the Reclamation Act are ironclad.

HERMAN DINKLAGE—When our family lived in San Francisco in a house on Powell street, there were strange things happened there which caused us ultimately to move out. Locked doors opened mysteriously, a strange, large dog stalked through the house, apparently when the doors were closed. Still, are there ghosts, I wonder?

LOYD CHILDS—That is going to be a great exposition in Seattle. They have chosen a remarkably fine site for the grounds between Lakes Union and Washington, and I understand that they will have motor boat races on the lakes, such as have never been seen before. Yes, I have been across the continent and back since the transpacific race started, and it surely feels good to be in Honolulu again.

PROF. M. M. SCOTT—I don't know whether other people will view the situation from my standpoint, but it does seem a strange admixture of education, practical manual training, and criminology brought together upon the premises of the new High School, just at present. There are the students attempting to study in an unfinished building, with plumbers and carpenters at work, while in the yard, making a new lawn, is a crowd of prisoners from the Territory's jail. It is a question in my mind whether the students will take notice of them as prisoners or as men of easy life, and whether this latter phase will appeal to them more than the former one.

GEORGE KAEA—Well, what if I was convicted of gambling? I paid my fine!

GEORGE A. DAVIS—Harry Armitage would make a popular candidate for Mayor, and a good Mayor if elected.

THEODORE RICHARDS—I have become interested in these sea-wren yachts which the Advertiser has so well described and illustrated.

MARSHAL HENDRY—The amount of money disbursed on account of the United States Court and the officials connected with it, in this Territory, surprises people, who have not paid attention to it.

CLARENCE H. COOKE—The members of the Chamber of Commerce party to Japan will have opportunity to see things and persons that none but the most fortunate or favored travelers, not under such auspices, would have.

JUDGE EDINGS—I have long contended that it was radically wrong for any prosecuting attorney to accept a retainer in a divorce suit or to become the attorney in any action for those whose reputation or business is such that there is a probability of their appearance in the criminal court.

MORT OAT—That item in an afternoon paper about the wrecked schooner Rob Roy being built in 1844 makes me a good deal older than I am. I remember when the Rob Roy first came into this port from Haulea, for I noticed that her sail rig was rather odd—her short masts making the sails look as if the two masts leaned together. Therefore, I insist on making the Rob Roy younger than that published account of the schooner's natal day.

JOE COHEN (KEO KOENE)—No; I haven't prepared a speech yet for the campaign. I remember the first speech I prepared. I wanted to release it, but didn't want anybody to listen, so I got a sailboat and went three miles out on a lake and worked it off, without getting drowned. That Hawaiian name of mine? Well, my friends say that I won't have a chance to enter the synagogue any more with that sort of a name. They won't recognize me there any more.

JOHN MARTIN—I used to sell papers over in Lunnon when I was a kid, but we did it different. I used to get about fifty Lunnon Times—that was the standard, and you could speculate on what it said about financial matters to win—and hire them out by the hour. You see I had a lot of customers, and I hired out papers for a penny an hour. When the hour was up, I collected the papers and hired them to the next lot. That went on from 6 to 10 a. m., and then the last customers got 'em at 'awf-price.

PUNA RENT BY THE EARTHQUAKE

"The earthquake of two weeks ago," said L. A. Thurston, who has just returned from Hawaii, "was most interesting in its manifestations and in the evidences it left of its force. At first I was inclined to think it had its origin in Mauna Loa, partly because Mauna Loa is the source of most of the severe earthquakes on Hawaii. But I feel certain now that Kilauea was the source of this one."

"There is a line of fissures and comes extending, at first, southeasterly from Kilauea, and then northeasterly, along the line of the flow of 1840, and everywhere along this line there is evidence of the destructiveness of the earthquake. At one place the deepest crater in the islands exists. It is, or was, about 1500 feet deep. Great masses of rock and earth have been shaken into this crater, piling up debris at the bottom."

"In other places there has been similar destruction. At one place along the old Puna trail a new wall was being built. It was three or four feet thick and four or five feet high, and contained many stones weighing two or three hundred pounds. This wall was thrown down and the stones in many places hurled eight or nine feet. Practically every stone wall in Puna was thrown down. The whole population of Puna is now at work rebuilding walls."

"The earthquake was much more severe in the part of Puna between Kilauea and Kapoho, which is near the 1840 flow, than it was from there on to Hilo. A number of old natives who have lived there all their lives say it was the severest earthquake they have ever experienced, much severer than that of 1868."

"There have been slight earthquakes every day since then. In Hilo there are very slight tremors. But they are felt practically every day."

"Kilauea is much more active than has been for months. Her present activity is of a kind entirely new to

her—unknown before. I refer to the frequent rising and falling of the molten lava in the pit. Of course, the regular phenomena of Kilauea is that the lava gradually rises until it finds outlet somewhere lower down, as it did in the flow of 1840, and then it is quiescent till it begins to rise again in the same way. But now it rises and falls daily and sometimes more frequently. The rapidity of the rise and fall and the immense amount of material that pours in and pours out of the pit is something marvelous beyond computation."

"I was there for about two hours and a half one day. When I first went there the lava was rising rapidly. It welled up in great springs, spreading over the whole area of the pit and rising visibly to the eye. All at once it quit rising. In a moment or two a red line appeared right around the pit showing where the lava had begun to fall. Then it lowered rapidly, and as it lowered the great masses of lava that had partially cooled around the edges of the pit broke off and crashed down into the fiery lake below."

"The lava in these rises and falls, rises and falls anywhere from ten to fifty feet, and sometimes several hundred feet. The tremendous movements of the earth that can thus squeeze out such immense quantities of matter in so short a time, and then suck them in again, are appalling."

"There is a great artesian flow of lava from one side of the pit. When the lava is low, it spurts out in a great fiery stream at an angle. As the molten lava rises, it is more and more submerged till it seems merely a cascade, and then a fountain, forcing itself up through the molten lava."

FROM CANADA.

Mothers have the same terror of erump in all countries, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy leads in popularity for a prompt cure of this dreaded disease. Mrs. Thos. Matthew of Caledon, East Ontario, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy several times, and I try to keep it in the house always. I can highly recommend it for children troubled with croup." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

THE COLLEGE OF HAWAII AND THE COURSES OFFERED

The College of Hawaii stands for an education in terms of the things with which we have to do and of the activities from which we derive pleasure and happiness. Without excluding the ideals of scholarship and culture, it fosters an education for service. It would advocate for its students and all those who are interested in its welfare and activities the viewpoints that all subjects or activities with which men and women get their living, or from which they derive pleasure, have elements of educational value; that all work that is productive of good is dignified, and that men and women should be educated toward wholesome work rather than away from it.

Food, shelter and clothing are three necessities for human existence. These have undergone various intricate changes until now we have an intermingling of them all in the home. The management of the household accords with the science, art and intelligent skill that is brought to bear on it. It is therefore for the more thorough knowledge that people all over the United States have started the movement, called by various terms, which is trying to solve some of the problems. It is not only the women who are trying, but the men are applying their knowledge of science, architecture and finance to these problems, and endeavoring to reach a solution. Thus it is that in all the institutions for higher learning the study of the household plays an important part.

Domestic Science Course.

Feeling that the needs in Honolulu were as great as in other places, the College of Hawaii is offering this course without ignoring the value of manual skill, yet intellectual instruction and development is the object sought.

The regular four years' course endeavors to lay equal stress upon food, clothing and shelter, from a scientific and an artistic point of view. It requires 150 credits for graduation—that is, a little less than 19 credits for one-half year's work. A credit consists of one hour's recitation a week for one-half year, with one and one-half hours' preparation for that recitation. Or it may be two and one-half hours' laboratory work or field work instead of the recitation.

The Work By Years.

The first year's work includes a study of chemistry, drawing, geometry, botany, German or French, English, household architecture and sanitation, and textiles. Household architecture and sanitation include the study of various types of architecture adapted to the house, drawing of plans and the study of sanitation, regarding location, disposal of sewage, etc. Textiles is a study of various fibers used for clothing and household fabrics, their methods of manufacture, care of the cloth, and its adaptability for various uses.

The second year's work includes a study of English, German or French, art and design, chemistry, zoology, physiology, geology, home decoration, and principles of selection and preparation of food. In the course in home decoration the student takes the plans he or she has worked out in the previous course, and furnishes and decorates them according to harmony of color, design and use.

In the third year the work takes up a study of chemistry of foods; bacteriology, economics, art and design or language, advanced algebra, dietetics, and the economic uses of food. Dietetics is a study of food as regards health and disease.

In the fourth year, history, logic, psychology, food and nutrition, history of the home economics movement, a course for teachers wishing to specialize in this work; a course in household management, together with such other work as the student may elect, are offered.

For such students who do not wish to specialize so much in science, an alternative is given with art and design.

Art Training.

Recognizing the place of art training in the broad education now offered by the best colleges, the Board of Regents has provided for a well-defined course in art and design, with special reference to ceramics.

The aim of the college is to enlarge the resources of its students along both practical and aesthetic lines. The men and women of today who are being equipped in the science of agriculture and mechanic arts live in close touch with nature. They have a right to demand that training of the artistic sense which will enable them to appreciate and apply those principles of fitness and harmony and proportion which are manifested in nature. The

refinement of taste and development of the power of discrimination is especially helpful in the home. Hence the work in art is being adapted to the requirements of students in household economics.

A knowledge of drawing is fundamental. The course provides for the study of line, form, (in the abstract and concrete), and light and shade. Various mediums of expression will be used (pencil, charcoal, brush, etc.), thus leading to freedom as well as accuracy in work, and a directness which is invaluable in the color course which follows. The importance of the latter is felt by such thinkers as Ruskin, who says, "If we do not use the color instinct to discipline a people, they will inevitably use it to corrupt themselves." Direct work from nature will develop the powers to "observe color in its purity, beauty and variety." By training the student to abstract color schemes from nature and from the best "Japanese prints," etc., a sense of color harmony, so essential in pictorial and decorative work, will be developed. Emphasis will be placed upon composition and design, subjects full of practical interest. "Designs must be made for use." The class will be instructed in the application of original designs to suitable forms and materials. The work in Ceramics embraces the study of good forms in porcelain, as well as that of refined decoration.

Block-printing and stenciling upon textiles, leather tooling, metal work, etc., will be employed for the practical working out of approved designs.

In addition to the above, the College of Hawaii is providing a course in History. The subjects of architecture, sculpture, and painting, will be considered, as a means of cultivation in an appreciation and art criticism.

An interesting collection of antique and modern casts will be placed in the college for the use of students in art and design.

Following is the course in Household Economics:

First Year.		
1st Semester.		Cred.
Geometry	3	
Textiles	3	
English	4	
Botany	4	
German or French.....	5	
Art and Design.....	2	
		19

2nd Semester.		Credits
Home Architecture.....	3	
English	4	
Chemistry	6	
German or French.....	3	
Botany	4	
		20

Beginning with 1909 chemistry will be given throughout the year (3 hours). Drawing, first semester; art and design, second semester.

Second Year.		
German or French.....	3	
Chemistry (Qual. Anal.).....	3	
Home Decoration.....	3	
Art and Design.....	2	
English	3	
Zoology (Invert.).....	3	
Physiology	3	
		20

	20
German or French.....	3
Chemistry (Organic).....	4
Food Selection and Preparation	3
English	3
Zoology (Vert.)	3
Geology or Art and Design....	4

Third Year.		
Food Chemistry	3	
Bacteriology	4	
Economic Uses of Food.....	3	
Advanced Algebra	3	
Economics	4	
Electives	3	
		20

	20
Food Chemistry	3
Dietetics	4
Hygiene	2
Economics	4
Trigonometry	3
Electives	4

Fourth Year.		
History	4	
Principles of Nutrition.....	5	
History of Home Economics...	2	
Psychology	3	
Electives	6	
		20

	20
History	4
Teachers Course	2
Household Management	3
Logic	3
Electives	8

TWO HUNDRED HAWAIIAN SINGERS ON THE MAINLAND

Nearly two hundred Hawaiian singers are engaged in singing and playing upon the mainland, and quintet clubs may be heard from Boston to the Ponce de Leon Hotel, Florida, and from New York and Atlantic City to Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, while many of the large cities in the Middle States give patronage to the choirs from Paradise.

Captain Berger, leader of the Hawaiian band, takes a deserved pride in these musicians, for a large number of them got their knowledge of music from him, and some who did not, indirectly profited by the kapellmeister's devotion to music, and particularly to Hawaiian music. Berger estimates that each of these young men earns not less than \$20 per week, while many receive as high as \$40 per week. Al-

most every resort along the Pacific Coast has its quintet of Hawaiian singers. Many are on the vaudeville circuits, and in some instances they travel in pairs and have theatrical engagements.

Captain Berger has just finished his vacation. Of course, he worked. He went down to the Boys' Reform School and selected some new youngsters for the school band, which now has twenty players. Ten boys were brought under his baton and they are now ready to do things. The captain says the band is progressing and will be a fine organization. He believes that a musical education of this sort is worth while, for when the musical boys leave the institution they, at least, have enough knowledge of instrument-playing to get something to do, and if they have good voices they are sure of work on the mainland.